

XIII. *A Decade of new Cetoniidæ.* By J. O. WESTWOOD, M.A., F.L.S., &c.

[Read June 4th, 1879.]

(Plates III. and IV.)

Genus novum, NYASSINUS.

CAPUT medioere, clypei apice reflexo; in mare angustato. Mandibulæ latæ curvatæ apice obtuso, intus lobo setoso instructæ. Maxillæ lobo apicali elongato curvato, apice in dentem acutum producto, lobi interni apice bidentato. Mentum oblongum subquadratum, extus gibbosum, et pone basin paullo constrictum. Prothorax subhexagonus, angulis posticis obtusis retroproductis, canali dorsali impressus. Elytra oblonga, extus pone basin emarginata, singulo carina submedia notato; tubercula ordinaria spiraculifera prominentia. Abdomen maris infra basi impressione ovali parum profunda notatum. Pedes breves crassi, tibiis anticis extus fere inermibus præsertim in mare, in foemina prope medium parum angulatis. Tarsi 5-articulati. Corpus supra plus minusve villosum. Prosternum omnino inerme. Mesosternum parvum angustum apice obtusum vix prominens.

This new African genus differs from *Genuchus*, *Lisso-genius* and *Scaptobius* in the simple condition of the anterior tibiæ, which in the females alone exhibit the slightest approach to a central tooth on the outer margin by a small angulation. From *Cænochilus* it differs in having the upper lobe of the maxillæ simple, terminating in a sharp sickle-shaped point. The five-jointed tarsi remove it from *Callynomes*, and the structure of its sterna separate it from *Cymophorus* and its allies.

The two species here described have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Lake Nyassa.

Species 1. *Nyassinus maculipes.* (Pl. III. fig. 1.)

Obscurus; fuscus, luteo, brunneo nigroque variegatus; pedibus luteo-fulvis, tibiis in medio nigro-maculatis tar-

sorum articulis apice nigris, podice emarginato, in medio supra albo.

Long. corp. fere lin. 6.

Habitat ad ripas lacûs Nyassa. In Mus. Hopeiano, Oxoniæ, Parry, Higgins, Janson, Fry.

This species is more variegated than *N. lugubris*, but the colours are greatly confused together. The head is punctured: the prothorax is subhexagonal, with a deep longitudinal central depression, the surface of which is marked with numerous very fine curved and longitudinal strigæ; there is a small tubercle on each side, about one-third of the distance from the anterior angle. The lateral angles are sharp and the posterior angles are prominent, produced backwards and slightly elevated, leaving a depression within the posterior angles. The posterior margin is emarginate on each side, and rounded and entire in front of the scutellum. The disc is black and the sides ferruginous, varied with luteous villosity. The elytra have the shoulders very prominent, rounded, elevated, and fulvous, with a deep round impression within the humeral angle, terminated within by the curved and raised carina, which extends nearly to the apex of the elytra, terminating in the ordinary subapical tubercle; the sutural space between the carinæ is deeply impressed, with its sides gradually elevated and marked with cicatricose punctures; towards the subhumeral impression it is black, followed by a luteous, transverse, villose fascia; towards its extremity it is darker, but varied with ferruginous and black. The apical tubercle of each elytron is conical and fulvous, with a small point on the outside of each. There is also a raised lateral tubercle on each elytron beyond the middle, outside of the carina. The lateral margins of the abdominal segments are exposed and rounded, the two ordinary spiracular tubercles conical, and the podex emarginate at its extremity and white in the middle. The legs are fulvous varied with black, the tibiæ having a black central fascia, and the tarsi are fulvous with the joints black at the ends. The middle of the ventral surface of the abdomen is clothed with white pile, through which a few oblong cicatricose punctures are visible.

Nyassinus lugubris. (Pl. III. fig. 2.)

Obscurus saturate ferrugineus, nigro variegatus luteoque setosus, clypeo luteo nitido, pedibus fulvo-brunneis, podice

rotundato; elytris punctis oblongo-ovalibus cicatricosis impressis; carina alternatim fulvo nigroque variegata.

Long. corp. lin. $5\frac{1}{4}$.

Habitat eum precedente. In Mus. Hopeiano, Oxoniæ, &c.

This species very closely agrees with *N. maculipes*. It is, however, much less varied in its colouring, and has the upper surface of the body more regular with the tubercular prominences less visible. The clypeus of the male is much narrowed, recurved, fulvous and glossy. The thorax agrees in shape with that of the preceding species, the disc marked with very fine parallel strigæ; the elytra are similar in form and sculpture to those of *N. maculipes*, but less distinctly tubercular, and with the carinæ less sharply defined, the ordinary subapical tubercles are concolorous, each terminating in a point with a smaller point on the outside of each, the spiraculiferous tubercle near the extremity of the abdomen acute and the podex obscurely luteous, with a slight central longitudinal raised line; the body and legs beneath are fulvous-red, the metasternum black in the middle and the four basal segments of the abdomen white, except at the sides; they are but slightly impressed in the males.

Scaptobius Parrianus. (Pl. III. fig. 3.)

Subelongatus et angustus, castaneo-piceus, setis luteis brevissimis indutus; capite inter oculos carina brevi parum elevata instructo; pronoto punctato, in medio longitudinaliter impresso, et striolato, lateribus in medio subrotundatis parum serratis, angulis posticis retroproductis; elytris haud tuberculatis, singulo costis duabus punctatis distinctis notato; epimeris luteo setosis, tibiis anticis latis, fortiter 3-dentatis, tarsis 4-articulatis.

Long. corp. lin. $5\frac{1}{5}$.

Habitat Transvaal. In Mus. Parry.

This species differs from *S. capensis*, as well as from *S. pentarthrus* and *S. caffer*, in wanting the tubercles on the elytra. *S. pentarthrus*, moreover, has 5-jointed tarsi, and *S. caffer* a very different shaped prothorax. From *S. aciculatus* and *Natalensis* it differs in its more elongate and narrow form, with the costæ of the elytra more strongly marked, the anterior tibiæ much broader and more strongly 3-dentate, the central impression of the middle of the pronotum more distinct, the epimera luteo-setose, and the head with a slight elongate tubercle

between the eyes. The mentum is wider than long, with the front margin nearly straight, the sides rounded, the base terminating in a central triangular flat tooth and the middle of the disc with a deep longitudinal impression. The disc of the pronotum is finely punctured, the hind-part marked with fine parallel strigæ. The abdomen is convex, with a transverse deep impression at the base of the penultimate segment.

Phymatopteryx glaberrimus. (Pl. III. fig. 4.)

Castaneus fulvo variegatus, nitidissimus lævissimus, subplanus; capite punctato, pronoti disco subplano, impressionibus 8 rotundatis, mediis duabus majoribus punctatis; scutello elongato lævi fulvo utrinque linea punctorum notato; elytris castaneis, sutura elevata fulva, singulo linea longitudinali curvata profunde impressa media, e basi ad tuberculum subapicale extensa, tuberculisque tribus luteis (in singulo) in lineam curvatam positis.

Long. corp. lin. $4\frac{2}{3}$.

Habitat prope lacum N'gami. In Mus. Parry.

This beautiful little insect is rather smaller, flatter and more glossy than *Phymatopteryx sculptilis*, Westw. Thes. Ent., Pl. VIII. fig. 1. The pronotum is elegantly varied with fulvous, the anterior angles being almost destitute of punctures; the excavated depressions of the pronotum are smaller than in *Ph. sculptilis*, the central anterior one being scarcely impressed, although it is punctured; the posterior angles are rounded, within which the surface is punctured. The elytra are very glabrous and almost destitute of punctures; the three glabrous luteous tubercles beyond the middle of each elytron form a curved line rather than arranged in a triangle, as in *Ph. sculptilis*. The podex has two fulvous apical carinæ. The legs are castaneous, with a patch of fulvous in the middle of each tibiæ.

I cannot avoid expressing the doubt which I have long entertained, that Dr. Burmeister's *Uloptera planata* is congenerous with *Phymatopteryx*, entirely agreeing, as it does, therewith, except in the maxillary palpi being securiform. "Palpis maxillaribus securiformibus inter omnia Melitophila hoc genus potissimum notatur," are the words of Dr. Burmeister, whose type *Ul. planata* was described from the collection of M. Buquet as an inhabitant of Cayenne.

I have given figures of the details of the mouth of

Ph. sculptilis in my Thesaurus, and of those of *Ph. glaberrimus* in the accompanying figures, both agreeing in the form of the maxillary palpi. If my conviction be correct, the description, therefore, of the maxillary palpi and the locality of *Ul. planata* are both incorrect, and my genus *Phymatopteryx* must be expunged. If, on the contrary, Dr. Burmeister's descriptions should prove to be correct, it will be a singular instance of two such remarkable and otherwise identical forms occurring in South America and Africa; *Ph. sculptilis* being a native of Guinea and *Ph. glaberrimus* of Lake N'gami.

Epixanthis maculitarsis, Burm. Handb. iii. p. 586.
(Pl. III. fig. 5.)

Lata depressa, nigra, velutina, clypei apice furcato, pronoto leviter punctato; margine omni tenui lineaque media fulvis, elytris fasciis tribus undulatis fulvis, fasciis 1 et 2 linea fulva longitudinali connexis margineque postico tenui fulvo; pedibus nigris, tarsis fulvis articulis apice nigris.

Long. corp. lin. 9; lat. hum. elytr. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$.

Habitat Madagascar. In Mus. Hopeiano, Oxoniæ.

This curiously-marked species from Madagascar has not hitherto been figured. It is broad and depressed and of a velvety-black colour, destitute of gloss; the head is small and thickly punctured, the front produced conically, terminating in two small points. The antennæ are dark pitchy. The prothorax is broad, with the sides nearly rounded in the middle, behind which they are nearly straight and parallel. The disc is slightly punctured. The entire margin of the pronotum is narrowly fulvous; the hind margin entire, and gradually rounded in front of the scutellum, and there is a narrow fulvous central line, widening as it joins the fulvous hind margin. The scutellum is obscure with the centre fulvous. The elytra are singularly marked, being divided into areas by narrow fulvous marks, which may be described as forming three irregularly-curved transverse bars, the first broken towards the lateral margin, and the first and second united by a narrow, curved longitudinal line extending from the shoulders. The third of these transverse fasciæ is also broken in the middle, the suture and hind margin being also narrowly fulvous. The ground of each elytron is velvety-black, with two fine longitudinal impressed lines

on each. The undersurface of the body is black and glossy, with fulvous setæ and a few punctures on the abdominal rings. The mandibles are furnished with a very narrow blade, acute at the tip, with an inner slightly setose lobe and with a broad robust molar plate. The maxillæ have both lobes simple and thickly setose, and the mentum is broad, subhexagonal and emarginate in front. The mesosternum is very shortly and but slightly produced into a short broad point in front.

Pygora ignita. (Pl. IV. fig. 1.)

Oblonga subdepressa lævissima nitidissima læte aureo-viridis, elytrorum apice lateribusque igneis; prothorace subconico truncato, vittis duabus longitudinalibus impressis chalybæis; elytris linea parum curvata subsuturali profunde impressa, altera discoidali, tertiaque punctata pone medium, pedibus castaneis aureo-viridibus.

Long. corp. lin. 7; lat. humer. elytr. lin. 4.

Habitat Madagascar. In Mus. Higgins.

This beautiful insect is remarkable not only for its brilliant colour, but for the highly-polished surface, the head is finely punctured, the antennæ fulvous, the clypeus emarginate; the prothorax is gradually widened from the head to the hind angles, being but very slightly angulated in the middle of its lateral margins. Its hind margin is but slightly emarginate in front of the scutellum, which is golden-green. The sides of the pronotum, next the anterior angles, have a series of dark punctures, and towards the hind angle a fine impressed line. On the disc on each side is a deep longitudinal steel-blue impression; the scutellum has its base covered with minute semicircular transverse lines.

The elytra are highly polished with a very deep impressed line on each side of the suture, having a series of punctures in the deepest part; these two lines are wider apart about the middle of the suture, and succeeded by another nearly straight line of the same kind, between which and the lateral margin is a third much shallower line formed of impressed punctures. The legs are light chestnut, with a golden-green gloss. The body beneath is golden-green, with black punctures, the abdominal rings being but slightly punctate. The maxillary lobes are simple, the mentum oblong, emarginate in front, and the metasternum is broad, short and obtusely rounded in front.

Anochilia Hydrophiloides. (Pl. IV. fig. 2.)

Ovalis convexa nigra, nitida, capitis clypeo bifido, elytrorum singulo striis 6 punctatis notato.

Long. corp. lin. 10; lat. humer. elytr. fere lin. 5.

Habitat in Madagascar. In Mus. Higgins.

This species has very much of the general appearance and size of *Hydrophilus caraboides*. It is entirely black, oval, very polished, but slightly punctured, and each elytron is marked with six punctate striae. The head is finely punctured, the clypeus produced and deeply notched, with a sharp elevated line extending nearly from the extremity of each side to the eye. The pronotum is convex, scarcely angulated in the middle of each lateral margin, and almost impunctate. The hind margin in front of the scutellum is emarginate, the scutellum is glabrous. The elytra are convex, each marked with six punctured striae, of which the two most outward ones are abbreviated. The apex of the elytra is also punctured. The podex is covered with extremely fine transverse lines. The legs are black, the anterior tibiae but moderately tridentate. The maxillary lobes are simple and strongly setose, the mentum cup-shaped, deeply impressed on the outside near the base, and with a very deep notch in front; the mesosternum is produced into a strong obtuse point, directed obliquely downwards towards the forelegs.

Anochilia herbacea. (Pl. IV. fig. 3.)

Oblongo-ovalis, opaca velutina viridis, aureo parum tincta, elytris punctato-striatis, pedibus nigris, tarsis castaneis.

Long. corp. lin. $7\frac{1}{2}$; lat. humer. elytr. fere lin. 4.

Habitat in Madagascar. In Mus. Higgins.

This insect is of an uniform velvety rather dark-green colour, tinged with fulvous on the hind part of the thorax and scutellum. The head is thickly but finely punctured, with the clypeus rather deeply notched in front, the antennae are black; the prothorax is nearly semicircular, the lateral margins being scarcely angulated in the middle, and the hind margin but slightly emarginate in front of the scutellum. It is considerably convex, and its hind part is rather thickly punctured, the scutellum is impunctate, and each of the elytra is marked with six longitudinal striae; the first next the suture is bent rather outwardly in

the middle; the second extends from the base of the elytra to the inside of the subapical tubercle; the third and fourth extend from the base, but do not quite reach the tubercle, and the fifth and sixth are gradually shorter, all these striae having punctures in their deepest part; the legs are black, with the tarsi pitchy. The maxillary lobes are simple, and densely setose, the mentum broad, with the fore margin deeply emarginate, and the mesosternum is broad, rounded at the sides, and obtuse in front. The anterior tibiæ are strongly tridentate.

Liostraca (?) *rufo-plagiata*. (Pl. IV. fig. 4.)

Oblonga subparallela depressa, nigra nitidissima, elytris profunde striatis, singulo plaga magna laterali ferruginea ante medium notato.

Long. corp. lin. 5¼.

Habitat Madagascar. In Mus. Higgins.

This species has the prothorax large, wide, and but slightly narrowed from the middle of the straight lateral margins to the eyes, the head being wide, and the humeral angles of the elytra not very greatly produced, so that the insect has a more parallel appearance than usual. The head is very finely punctured, with the clypeus rounded, its fore-edge slightly emarginate. The pronotum is very glossy, having the lateral and posterior margins with a slender raised edge, it is subdepressed, and has its anterior portion, especially at the sides, punctured. The elytra are glossy and black, finely punctured at the base, the sides near the shoulders considerably emarginate, each elytron having a large lateral ferruginous patch between the shoulders and the middle, and four deep striae, of which the lateral one is formed of deep punctures; the podex is black, with a raised central longitudinal line.

The maxillæ have the terminal lobes simple, and strongly setose, the mentum is cup-shaped, deeply notched in the middle of the fore margin, and the mesosternum is produced into a triangular prominent point between the middle legs. The fore tibiæ are strongly tridentate.

Gametis (?) *clytus*. (Pl. IV. fig. 5.)

Elongatus gracilis clytiformis, niger, velutinus, prothorace fere circulari, punctato, undique albo tenue marginato; scutelli apice albo; elytris macula laterali

ferruginea lineis que tribus plus minusve interruptis transversis albis; pedibus elongatis.

Long. corp. lin. $6\frac{1}{2}$; lat. humer. elytr. $2\frac{2}{3}$.

Habitat in Madagascar. In Mus. Higgins.

This curious species, which I have referred with much doubt to the genus *Gametis*, might be easily mistaken, both from its general form and markings, for a species of the Longicorn genus *Clytus*. It is black and velvety, the head and prothorax finely punctured, the former elongated, with the clypeus emarginate. The pronotum is nearly circular, the anterior angles being only slightly advanced behind the eyes; it is black, velvety and finely punctured, having a narrow edging of white extending entirely round, leaving, however, the posterior lateral angles black and slightly raised. The scutellum is black, with the posterior part white, with a very fine raised central line. The elytra are nearly flat, narrow, with the humeral angles prominent and rounded at the base: they are finely punctured, and each is marked with a fine impressed longitudinal line next the suture, not reaching the extremity; beyond the middle this is accompanied by a second line, and the basal half of each elytron is also marked with two very fine longitudinal impressed lines; between the shoulders and the middle of each side there is a ferruginous marginal spot, within which is a slender interrupted transverse white fascia, followed by a second much abbreviated one; a third, angulated in the middle, is placed at a little distance beyond the middle. The legs are long and slender, the anterior tibiæ tridentate, the middle and hind pair with a small tooth beyond the middle. The body beneath is black, the deflexed sides of the prothorax and metasternum and terminal segment of the abdomen ferruginous. The underside of the hind femora and the margins of some of the abdominal segments are white. The maxillæ have their two lobes simple and thickly setose, the mentum is elongate-cup-shaped, with the anterior margin rather deeply emarginate. The prosternum is armed with a deflexed spine in front. The metasternum is small and but slightly produced into a short triangular point.

The very narrow form and the nearly circular pronotum, not emarginate in front of the scutellum, removes this species from *Stenotarsia*.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

- Pl. III. fig. 1. *Nyassinus maculipes*: 1a, mandible; 1b, maxilla; 1c, mentum and labial palpi; 1d, the same seen sideways.
- „ fig. 2. *Nyassinus lugubris*: 2a, head of male; 2b, the same seen sideways; 2c, head of female; 2d, the same seen sideways; 2e, anterior tibia and tarsus of male; 2f, the same of the female; 2g, mesosternum; 2h, the same seen sideways.
- „ fig. 3. *Scaptobius Parrianus*: 3a, mentum seen externally.
- „ fig. 4. *Phymatopteryx glaberrimus*: 4a, mandible; 4b, maxilla; 4c, mentum and labial palpi.
- „ fig. 5. *Epixanthis maculitarsis*, Burm.: 5a, mandible; 5b, maxilla; 5c, mentum and labial palpi; 5d, mesosternum; 5e, the same seen sideways.
- Pl. IV. fig. 1. *Pygora ignita*: 1a, maxilla; 1b, mentum and labial palpi; 1c, mesosternum; 1d, the same seen sideways.
- „ fig. 2. *Anochilia Hydrophiloides*: 2a, maxilla; 2b, mentum and labial palpi; 2c, mesosternum; 2d, the same seen sideways.
- „ fig. 3. *Anochilia herbacca*: 3a, maxilla; 3b, mentum and labial palpi; 3c, mesosternum; 3d, the same seen sideways.
- „ fig. 4. *Liostraca* (?) *rufo-plagiata*: 4a, maxilla; 4b, mentum and labial palpi; 4c, mesosternum; 4d, the same seen sideways.
- „ fig. 5. *Gametis* (?) *clytus*: 5a, maxilla; 5b, mentum and labial palpi; 5c, prosternal point and base of head; 5d, mesosternum; 5e, the same seen sideways.